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Secretary of State Henry Kissinger speaking at an Air Force base on Friday before leaving for Africa.

Kissinger Seen Facing Credibility Gap in Africa

By David B. Ottaway

ABABA, April 23 (UPI).—A central problem facing U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is his first trip to Africa will be to face the enormous credibility gap created by his own statements, by his Angola policy and his apparent lack of interest in the affairs of this continent.

Mr. Kissinger may be regarded as a statesman and peace-maker elsewhere in the world, in Africa he is viewed more as an awkward diplomat of many years and limited understanding of the passions and complexities of African politics.

In this regard, most of black Africa sees his Angola policy as an example.

There is at stake in the Secretary's trip here, not only for the United States but for the West as a whole. For black Africa is as fast losing faith in the United States as it is turning to the East for help in solving the problems of the day—the liberation of white-ruled southern Africa.

The main danger here, observers believe, is that Mr. Kissinger will be tempted to make lofty statements for solving the issue of the United States has no real solution or means of implementation. In fact, Washington has a capability of influencing events unfolding in southern Africa.

Concrete Evidence
At black Africa will want to know if the Secretary is sincere in his support of U.S. support for the national liberation struggle for states supporting it at a cost to their own economic and security. Without this, professions of faith in the Secretary are likely to be dismissed as more empty rhetoric of U.S. officialdom.

African leaders believe Mr. Kissinger's sudden interest in Africa stems from the loss of Russian and Cuban support last fall and not from a desire to take power in southern Africa. They believe Mr. Kissinger's sudden interest in Africa stems from the loss of Russian and Cuban support last fall and not from a desire to take power in southern Africa. They believe Mr. Kissinger's sudden interest in Africa stems from the loss of Russian and Cuban support last fall and not from a desire to take power in southern Africa.

Chinh Set for New Assembly To Be Elected in 2 Vietnams

By David B. Ottaway

HANOI, April 23 (AP).—The ranking North Vietnamese leader has laid out tasks for a national assembly, the body will nominally govern both North and South Vietnam following reunification.

Chinh, president of the Vietnamese National Assembly and a candidate in Sunday's election for the new house, a Hanoi rally last night that new assembly would discuss adoption of a new constitution, a set of laws on the organization of the state and other necessary to maintain order and legitimacy of the new government.

Chinh's statement, broadcast by Radio Hanoi, was the complete outline given by authorities on the new assembly's tasks. Other matters for the assembly were set out in a conference in November, in which the assembly was charged with the task of the national flag, the national anthem, the national emblem (and the capital city). Western observers expect the assembly to rubber stamp plans presented to it by the Communist party.

Angola was a watershed in U.S. policy toward Africa, turning important states like Nigeria and Ghana, normally moderate in tone, violently against Washington for the first time.

Credibility Gap
Nigeria's leaders have already served notice that they believe Mr. Kissinger is bluffing. That black Africa's richest and most powerful nation—and a major source of oil for the United States—should shut its doors to the Secretary is a serious blow.

In an interview, Mr. Rockefeller said that after a period of "drawing back" from the United States because of Vietnam and other factors, the countries he visited are again "reaching out" to this country for support.

Most of the leaders with whom he talked told him that they counted on a strong U.S. military presence in their area, Mr. Rockefeller said.

"A subject of major concern around the world is 'Is the United States withdrawing into isolationism?' Is American foreign policy going to be coordinated between its legislative and executive branches? Can we count on you?" Mr. Rockefeller said.

"Appalled" by Angola
He also said that the leaders of the countries he visited were "appalled" by the failure of the United States to take decisive action in Angola.

Mr. Rockefeller, at the request of President Ford, visited Tunisia, France, Iran, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand.

In Tunisia, Mr. Rockefeller said, he had found considerable uneasiness about the future, particularly about future actions by its neighbors, Libya and Algeria.

There was special concern about Algeria, which had been receiving large amounts of arms from the Soviet Union and had been visited by the Vietnamese defense minister, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, and also by Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba.

The Shah of Iran, whom Mr. Rockefeller met on the island retreat of Kish, expressed the hope that the United States would maintain a strong presence in the Indian Ocean.

He also disclosed that he was working to improve relations between India and Pakistan.

In New Zealand and Australia, Mr. Rockefeller found that the governments desired a U.S. naval presence in the South Pacific. In fact, Mr. Rockefeller said, requests that the U.S. naval forces be maintained and strengthened were one of the constant themes he encountered on his journey.

He said that he found "the appreciation of the need for a strong, determined foreign policy and a much more open door to cooperate with the United States than in the recent past."

One reason for this, he said, was that many of the countries he was visiting were "moving toward the center," politically, just as the United States is doing now.

secretary speaks volumes of the credibility gap he faces here. But the gap goes back much further than Mr. Kissinger's Angola policy. The seeds were first sown in 1974 with the disclosure of the secret White House document spelling out its so-called "far baby" policy of "selective relaxation" of official U.S. opposition to the white governments of southern Africa.

Ever since, Mr. Kissinger seems to have had one run-in after another with black Africa.

In February, 1975, the Organization of African Unity in a rare statement criticizing the appointment of a foreign official, denounced Mr. Kissinger's choice of Nathaniel Davis as assistant secretary of state for African affairs. In effect, it accused him of promoting a "destabilization policy" in Africa by naming someone allegedly involved in the overthrow of Chile's leftist President Salvador Allende.

Last June, President Sese Seko (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

During Trip Around World

Rockefeller Finds Concern on U.S. Reliability

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI).—Vice-President Rockefeller, who recently returned from a journey around the world, said this week that friends of the United States are gravely concerned about the reliability and consistency of its foreign policy.

In an interview, Mr. Rockefeller said that after a period of "drawing back" from the United States because of Vietnam and other factors, the countries he visited are again "reaching out" to this country for support.

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Reversing Administration Position

Ford Bars 'Normal Relations' With Hanoi

By David B. Ottaway

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 23 (AP).—President Ford reversed an administration stand and said today that the United States has no intention of normalizing relations with North Vietnam.

"I never said we would seek to normalize relations or recognize North Vietnam," Mr. Ford told a news conference in Indianapolis before flying here in his campaign for votes in Indiana's May 4 primary election.

Mr. Ford had said before that the United States did not intend to recognize North Vietnam, but extended that policy today to ban the seeking of normal relations with the North Vietnamese.

In the delicate language of diplomacy, there is a fine difference between "recognizing" and "seeking normalization." Recognition involves exchanging ambassadors and establishing embassies. A White House spokesman said normalization would permit trade between the two countries but does not mean a formal diplomatic exchange.

The President said three times, in effect, "I see no prospect" of normalizing relations, adding, however, "We are interested in doing anything below that level to get our MIA's (missing-in-action) back."

crises have described as too expensive, unnecessary and too vulnerable in a missile age.

"Must Build"
"You're damn right I do," he replied. "If we're going to keep our strategic air strong in the future, we must build the B-1 bomber, and we're going to."

Mr. Ford said the bomber is designed to replace B-52s, which are anywhere from 20 to 35 years old. His declaration that "we're going to" build the B-1 drew applause.

The President's defense budget for fiscal 1977 includes a request for a little more than \$1 billion for initial production of the plane, conditional on satisfactory completion of the tests.

The funds would be for the production of 244 aircraft.

The House has approved \$960 million for production. The Senate Armed Services Committee has authorized production money, but the total funding to be approved is expected to bring a dispute in the full Senate.

Mr. Ford's Republican challenger, Ronald Reagan, and other conservative Republicans have been critical of any attempt to step up relations with North Vietnam.

Mr. Ford himself brought up the subject last night in a television interview in Indianapolis when he said, "This government has no intention whatsoever of recognizing North Vietnam—none."

He said he did not know where Mr. Reagan got that idea. "He must have pulled it out of the blue some place because it has no credibility at all."

Mr. Ford also said the United States would go ahead with building the controversial B-1 supersonic bomber, expected ultimately to cost \$2.14 billion.

He made the statement in reply to a question at a public forum in Evansville. The President was asked whether he favored support for the plane, which

Franjeh Cancels Rightist Meeting

BEIRUT, April 23 (UPI).—Syria's peace initiative in Lebanon struck a new snag today when rightists postponed a meeting to discuss demands for the resignation of President Suleiman Franjeh.

With the 28th ceasefire in the yearlong civil war being broken hourly, the toll of dead and wounded in the last 24 hours was more than 360.

Militia units used mortars, artillery and machine guns, driving citizens to shelter. Mortar rounds crashed on residential areas at noon, a change in the tactics of warring factions who previously used artillery mostly at night.

Prime Target
Mr. Franjeh, whose resignation has been the prime target for leftists, postponed until tomorrow talks with his Maronite Christian allies. The rightists were to have made a decision on Mr. Franjeh signing a constitutional amendment, already approved by parliament, to allow the immediate election of a successor.

Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, in announcing the postponement, said the decision was made because of "bad weather conditions," although it remained cool and cloudy after overnight showers.

Leftist leaders have accused Mr. Franjeh of stalling so that the rightists could try to insure in advance of the election who the new head of state would be.

Syria, which has tried unsuccessfully all week to end the fighting through a joint Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese military group, called another session of the committee today.

Meanwhile, U.S. special envoy Dean Brown, who has been studying the crisis, left today for London to confer there with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Local Administration
Socialist party leader Kamal Jumblatt, who first raised the threat of a revolutionary government earlier this week, conferred with his leftist allies on the establishment of an "overall local administration for Lebanon."

Leftists in Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city, announced the formation of such a "local administration." This would include representatives from the various leftist political groups, unions, the mayor's office and the police.

The leftists had threatened to establish a "revolutionary government" throughout Lebanon if a new president is not elected by May 2.

The rightists have already set up their own administrative machinery in the Christian areas of Beirut and Mount Lebanon.

The possible use of French troops in the crisis was again raised by newspapers, despite insistence in Paris that such intervention would only be possible with the agreement of all sides in Lebanon.

E. Germans Jail West Politician
BERLIN, April 23 (Reuters).—An East Berlin military court today sentenced a leading member of the West Berlin Christian Democratic party's youth wing to 15 years in prison for espionage and subversion, the news agency ADN reported.

Volker Franke, 34, was arrested with his wife a year ago while visiting relatives in West Germany. She received a five-year jail term for her part in the alleged espionage activity.

ADN said Mr. Franke had been sentenced to 15 years—the maximum East German jail term short of a life sentence—because of "extensive crimes committed against the GDR."

much of the violence, the threats and the demonstrations directed against Soviet diplomats in recent weeks.

Last Sunday evening, Miss Tiemkin was quietly doing her homework in the Moscow apartment on Smolensky Boulevard where she lives with her mother.

Answer Today
"No," the girl said. "I don't want to emigrate anywhere. I am happy. I only want to stay here with my family, my school, my friends."

Three years ago, she would have given a different answer, according to Jewish dissidents who knew her then.

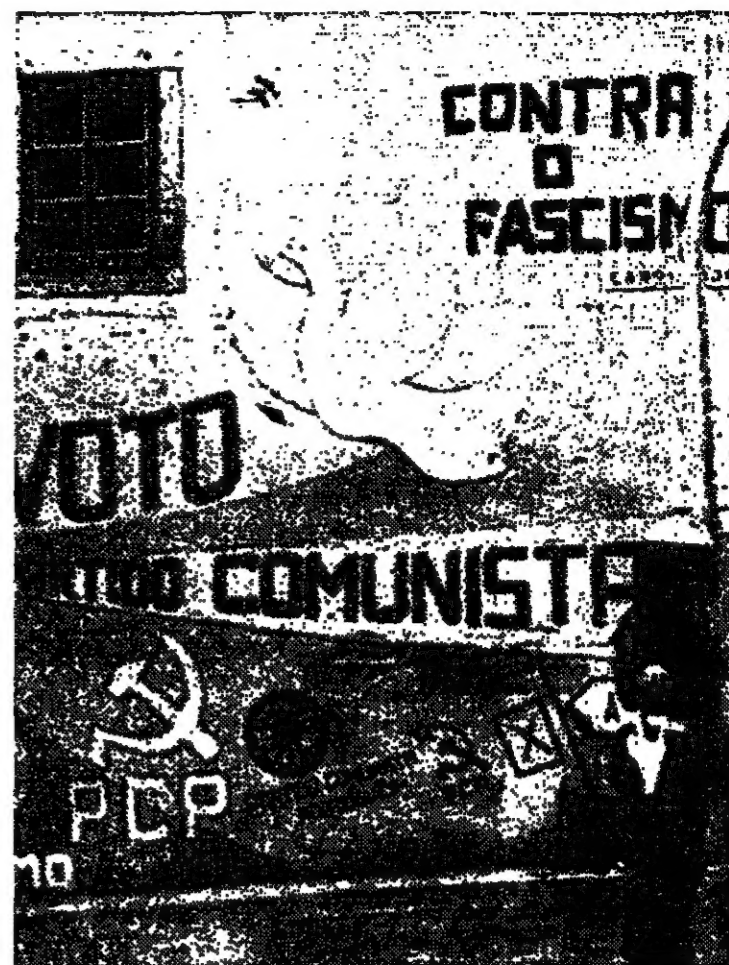
Her father, a physicist, Alexander Tiemkin, had decided to try to emigrate. Her mother, Maya Ralskaya, a psychologist, did not want to leave. On this issue, her mother said, the marriage broke up and precipitated a court battle for custody of Marina, then 13, their only child.

She wanted to emigrate with her father, recalled Lev Gendin, an automation engineer who is one of her father's friends and has also tried to go to Israel. "She studied Hebrew, she wore a Star of David—a large one. She sang Hebrew songs."

In the autumn of 1972, Soviet authorities informed Mr. Tiemkin that he and his daughter would be issued emigration visas. But before the documents were ready, Mr. Gendin said, the courts found in the mother's favor, awarding her custody of Marina. The girl's visa authorization was withdrawn.

Girl Staged
In February, 1973, according to Mr. Gendin's account, policemen entered Mr. Tiemkin's apartment, seized Marina and took her to the Orlyonok Camp for Young Pioneers, a Communist youth organization, in the Caucasus.

Dr. Ralskaya, Marina's mother, denied any police involvement. But Mr. Gendin offered a



ELECTION MURAL—Part of a two-story-high Communist mural painted on building in Carregado, north of Lisbon.

Violent Campaign Ends

Portuguese Voting Expected To Produce No Clear Mandate

By David B. Ottaway

LISBON, April 23 (AP).—A verbose and violent political campaign for Portugal's first genuine parliamentary election in more than a generation ended today.

Midnight was the deadline. The law imposed a full day's ban on political propaganda tomorrow before voters go to the polls Sunday to select 263 delegates to the new Assembly of the Republic.

About 6.5 million Portuguese are eligible to vote, in a population of about 8.5 million.

Of the 14 parties listed on the ballots, only four were expected to win enough support under the rules of proportional representation to gain seats in the assembly.

None of the four parties—Socialists, Communists, Popular Democrats and Center Democrats—was in a position to gain a majority on its own and no clear mandate for the nation's future guidance was expected to emerge from the vote.

Political leaders were concerned that lack of a mandate would deprive a new government of the authority needed to deal with Portugal's staggering economic and social problems.

Disorders Feared
They said in private that instead of providing stability based on popular sovereignty, the elections could mark the start of another period of grave disorder.

On the left, politicians said the right was the menace. Conservatives said the Communists and their friends would foment trouble.

The only common theme was a lack of consensus about what constituted democratic practice. Perhaps this was natural in a country that only two years ago escaped from 48 years of rightist dictatorship in a one-party state.

Intolerance was evident throughout the campaign, which officially began April 4. Hundreds of people were hurt and one was killed, as political groups frequently used force to break up rival meetings. On several occasions the National Election Commission appealed for calm and complained that it lacked the means to provide security.

At no time during the campaign did a party not involved in the violence and intimidation utter a word in defense of the

right of all political groups to conduct their campaigns in peace.

The most vocal Socialist leader, Mario Soares—a man who campaigned as the champion of liberty—could find to say about the disorders was a boast that the Socialists were the only party whose meetings were not disrupted.

This climate of intolerance and mutual suspicion was scarcely propitious for an understanding among rival groups, an understanding that is necessary to find a common solution to Portugal's problems.

The best estimate from harassed government economic managers is that there are now 600,000 unemployed out of a labor force of 3 million. Some economists concede the number of jobless could easily reach a million this year.

At the same time, inflation is increasing at an annual rate of 42 per cent, with salaries effectively frozen. The private forecast by a senior central bank official is that because of a lack of coherent controls, prices will soon be rising at an annual rate of 100 per cent.

Added to these problems is the influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees from the former African colonies, bringing the total to about a million desperate people angry with the Lisbon government.

It is perhaps no wonder that leaders of the main political parties, who ask voters to forget that their behavior has contributed to the present state of affairs, see a period of chaos and economic collapse that could bring an end to Portugal's experiment in democracy.

In their view, strikes, riots and widespread despair would prompt the armed forces to step in and take control again.

The respected liberal weekly Expresso lamented editorially at the close of the campaign that "the absence of a national plan and the consequent lack of stimulus to face and solve mundane, everyday problems leads to the time-worn subject of a crisis of authority. And history demonstrates that a crisis of authority is normally resolved by an excess of authority."

There were snow flurries in Brussels and in eastern France. In England, after the hottest Easter weekend on record, snow fell on the counties surrounding London.

The heaviest snowfalls—up to a foot—were on the peaks of the Tauer Mountain range in Austria. Other hilly Austrian regions registered around four inches, forcing motorists to use chains.

Snowfalls closed 12 passes in Switzerland, the Swiss Touring Club said today.

Spain Exile Returns to Official Welcome

MADRID, April 23.—One of Spain's most prominent political exiles and foes of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco returned home today after 40 years and was given an official welcome.

Claudio Sanchez Albornoz, 83, arrived here from Buenos Aires where he has lived since the end of the 1936-39 Civil War. A former president of the Republican government in exile, he was greeted at the airport by high-ranking representatives of the regime of King Juan Carlos and a 'loyal' crowd of more than 500.

Mr. Sanchez Albornoz, a historian who was rector of Madrid University and briefly held the office of foreign minister under the Spanish Republic, said he had come home to see his native country for a last time before returning to Argentina.

He was greeted at the airport by the chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry, the under secretary of education and science, a delegation from the Royal Academy, relatives and friends.

His return marked another step in Spain's efforts toward creating a new political climate.

Call for Reconciliation
Mr. Sanchez Albornoz, an authority on medieval Spain, looking back on the Civil War declared in an airport statement:

"I only have one word—peace. We have killed each other too much already. Let us reach understanding under a regime of freedom. All of us putting into it what is necessary from each side of the barricade. Forty years are a lot. Historically, nothing resists time, everything is transitory and perishable. Not many people realize this in Spain. We have to make a new Spain among all Spaniards. I am just an old preacher of peace and reconciliation among Spaniards."

The return of Mr. Sanchez Albornoz followed by two weeks the return of another noted figure of Spanish letters, Salvador de Madariaga, who is now 89 years old. Both had sworn never to set foot in Spain while Gen. Franco was alive.

The dictator died in November just before his 83d birthday. Since then a few hundred exiles have returned to Spain, some just to look at a Spain they had not seen for nearly four decades before returning to the homes and lives they have made abroad.

Mr. Sanchez Albornoz said he would spend some time in the ancient town of Avila which he represented in the House of Deputies of the Second Republic. He was also a minister and ambassador.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Snow Flurries Sweep Europe

PARIS, April 23 (UPI).—Winter returned to parts of Europe today.

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Russian Jewish Girl Changes Her Mind on Emigrating

By David K. Shieler

MOSCOW, April 23 (UPI).—Shocking anti-rifle shots were fired into the Soviet Union today, an unidentified man called several news organizations to read a statement.

"As long as Marina Tiemkin is held in Russian bondage," he declared, "we shall stop at nothing to liberate her. We are prepared to do to Russian children in New York the same things being done to Jewish children like Marina Tiemkin."

Later, the Jewish Defense League applauded the attack and charged that the Soviet secret police had kidnapped Marina Tiemkin, a 16-year-old Jewish girl, because she wanted to emigrate to Israel. Her name has run prominently through

Case Aroused Anti-Soviet Violence in New York

much of the violence, the threats and the demonstrations directed against Soviet diplomats in recent weeks.

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Answer Today
"No," the girl said. "I don't want to emigrate anywhere. I am happy. I only want to stay here with my family, my school, my friends."

Three years ago, she would have given a different answer, according to Jewish dissidents who knew her then.

Her father, a physicist, Alexander Tiemkin, had decided to try to emigrate. Her mother, Maya Ralskaya, a psychologist, did not want to leave. On this issue, her mother said, the marriage broke up and precipitated a court battle for custody of Marina, then 13, their only child.

She wanted to emigrate with her father, recalled Lev Gendin, an automation engineer who is one of her father's friends and has also tried to go to Israel. "She studied Hebrew, she wore a Star of David—a large one. She sang Hebrew songs."

In the autumn of 1972, Soviet authorities informed Mr. Tiemkin that he and his daughter would be issued emigration visas. But before the documents were ready, Mr. Gendin said, the courts found in the mother's favor, awarding her custody of Marina. The girl's visa authorization was withdrawn.

Dr. Ralskaya, Marina's mother, denied any police involvement. But Mr. Gendin offered a

less innocent picture. He said he had slipped into the camp and talked for about 20 minutes with Marina before he was arrested and taken back to Moscow.

"She succeeded in telling me that she was under very heavy pressure," he said. "They were persuading her to be anti-Israel. She said she would make it look as if she really had given in to the position, that she had forgotten Israel—but in fact she would do it just to stop their pressure against her."

Her father tried to see her at the camp, too. Mr. Gendin recalled, and was also held by the police. He finally emigrated alone to Israel, where he is living now. But he is

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

Alternative Is Unrest

Polish Leaders Seek Benefits Of 5-Year Consumer Policy

By Peter Osnes

WARSAW, April 23 (UPI).—After five expensive years of making Poland's economy more responsive to shoppers and better able to compete in international markets, the country's leadership now expects—and needs—to reap the benefits of that policy.

To continue what some exuberant outsiders have called "a minor economic miracle" here, Poland's planners are counting on substantially higher worker productivity and increased exports for the rest of the decade. Unless those objectives are fulfilled, say the experts, the rising standard of living will have to be curbed—a sensitive political proposition.

By boosting average incomes by more than 40 per cent since 1971, increasing the availability of consumer goods and refurbishing the country's industrial plants with imported technology, Poland has energized its economy, turning it into probably the fastest growing of the Soviet bloc.

Progress claimed by the leaders at the end of last year was dazzling. They said that national income (the rough equivalent of gross national product) was up 61 per cent over five years and that industrial output had risen by 73 per cent. Automobile output grew more than 3 1/2 times, figures showed, and similar big jumps were made in washing machines and refrigerators.

Better Dressed, Fed, Housed

Poles, who rioted over low wages and high prices in December, 1970 (toppling long-time party First Secretary Wladyslaw Gomułka) are, from all accounts, far better dressed, better fed and better housed than they were then—even if complaints are still widespread about shortages on everything from meat to lampshades.

But the cost of economic advance has been enormous: heavy subsidies to keep prices artificially stable, particularly on food products, and a multibillion-dollar debt to the Soviet Union and Western countries, including the United States.

Poland's strategy appeared to

be twofold. First, the hope that people would be sufficiently prosperous to accept with magnanimity the inevitable price increases when they came. And second, that their goodwill, combined with a superior technological base, would produce the goods needed to support those credits. In all, therefore, a gamble on the future.

Now the future has arrived. While prices of meat, bread and other staples are expected to go up any day, the size of automatic wage increases has been sharply cut back and further raises have been linked more closely to productivity. In its main pronouncement on the economy recently, the Communist party warned that "loafing, shirking, absenteeism, slack and sloppy work" would have unfortunate consequences for everyone.

Consumer Gains

Poland will continue its basic approach of stressing consumer gains because the alternative is popular unrest, as the 1970 upheaval showed.

But Poland cannot satisfactorily achieve those gains and bring the country's standard of living closer to that of its Western European neighbors without getting more from the existing economic base than it does now. Hence, the pressing need for higher labor productivity, the cheapest path to progress.

The fact that nearly half of Poland's industrial equipment is less than five years old, according to state figures, will certainly provide some of the necessary boost, experts say. Part will also come from a continuing modernization program, presumably utilizing technology already acquired.

The largest portion of the productivity rise, however, must come from what planners call labor "reserves," a euphemism for the substantial number of people who are underemployed or poorly organized.

For example, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz said last winter that more effective management of the transportation and trucking industries would release about 200,000 persons for other work, or about 20 per cent of the total.

15 Per Cent Less

Moreover, even many fully occupied Polish workers put out less than their Western counterparts. Poles on a Fiat-built automobile assembly line here, a recent report said, produced 15 per cent less than Italians working on exactly the same equipment in a Turin factory.

Agriculture is another and especially difficult problem. Although 80 per cent of the land in Poland is privately owned, productivity is lower than in Czechoslovakia and East Germany, where most farms are collectivized. The reasons for the gap, specialists say, are undermechanization and a state policy, only recently revised, of restricting social benefits available to farmers.

\$5-Billion Debt

Barring the Western currency to pay off a debt (estimated as high as \$5 billion) and to purchase popular imported goods is a priority second only to productivity. Trade officials say that they are hopeful that improving economic conditions in most Western countries—with which Poland does half of its total trade—will mean a better market for Polish exports of raw materials and finished products.

An emphasis on quality at attractive prices in areas such as electronics and farm equipment should gradually attract more foreign buyers, planners believe. There is also an innovative plan to encourage investment by people of Polish origin now living in the West. Under the program, not yet formally announced, investors would be allowed to withdraw profits on whatever they could earn in dollars from exports or tourism.

For all the serious continuing shortcomings in the consumer field—housing shortages, shoddy workmanship, the tendency to export the best meats leaving butcher shops almost bare—Poles seem to regard the last five years as relatively good ones in which changes were noticeable. But their expectations have risen also. The question is whether economy will be able to keep pace.



Smoke rises from an explosion in Beirut's Bab el-Diss quarter as fighting continues.

Made Public After His Death

Elazar Memo Disputes Blame for 1973 War

By Yuval Elizur

JERUSALEM, April 23 (UPI).—The bitter internal debate in Israel over who was responsible for the severe intelligence failure that preceded the October, 1973, Middle East war was renewed this week with the posthumous publication of a memorandum written by the wartime chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar. The memo also raises the controversy over the degree of blame attributed to former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

Gen. Elazar, who died last week at 61, submitted the memorandum last May to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in an effort to shift the blame that had been attributed to him by the April, 1974, interim report of the committee of inquiry headed by Supreme Court Justice Shimon Agranat.

As a result of the publication of this report, Gen. Elazar resigned as chief of staff. The appointment of the blame, in which Mr. Dayan got off lightly, did not change substantially when the final report was published several months later.

In his memorandum, Gen. Elazar revealed that after the war he was shocked to learn that 400 warning telegrams, some of them specifically mentioning a possible outbreak of war, came to the headquarters of Israeli Army intelligence but were not brought to his attention.

"I am convinced that had some of these telegrams reached me, I would have reached a different 'commander's judgment' from the one which prevailed in army intelligence," he wrote.

Conclusion Disputed

He also disputed the conclusion of the Agranat committee that Mr. Dayan had no tools for making his own judgment of the intelligence reports and thus had to depend on the judgment of the chief of staff. He argued that Mr. Dayan received all reports which reached the chief of staff, as well as information from other sources that did not reach the chief of staff.

The memorandum, which Gen. Elazar prepared with the aid of several legal advisers, was "noted" by the Rabin government. However, it refused to act on it or to delve into the delicate issue raised. It was learned, however, that some Cabinet ministers felt that Gen. Elazar had been wronged and should be offered a senior post, such as that of ambassador in Washington, by way of public rehabilitation.

Disappointed by the government's refusal to act on his behalf, Gen. Elazar, who for the last two years was chairman of the board of Zim, Israel's largest shipping company, was reported to have planned to write a book in which his side of the war, and the intelligence failure that pre-

ceded it, would have come to light. It was not disclosed who, if anyone, authorized the publication of the full text of the memorandum. It is believed that friends of Gen. Elazar and his family insisted on the publication.

The memorandum put the five members of the Agranat committee (composed of two Supreme Court judges, two former chiefs of staff and the state controller) in a delicate position. They are

prohibited by law from revealing all the evidence that led to their conclusions. Justice Agranat refused even to comment Tuesday on the Elazar memorandum.

On the substantive issues, Gen. Elazar took exception to the condemnation of his failure to mobilize the reserves during the week before the October war. He pointed out that the authority to initiate a call-up of reserves was shared by the chief of staff and the minister of defense.

As for the delay in the call-up of the reserves on the morning of Oct. 6, the day the war broke out, Gen. Elazar accused the committee of being misled by Mr. Dayan. He said that he and not Mr. Dayan demanded the immediate call-up of the entire reserve force and not just two divisional groups as reported by the committee.

On the question of the division of responsibility between the chief of staff and minister of defense, Gen. Elazar argued that in practice the minister of defense was involved in operative issues and his authority was never questioned.

"Up to the outbreak of the Yom Kippur war the minister of defense approved every military operation upon my recommendation or refused to approve it," Gen. Elazar writes. "In some cases he gave instructions contradicting my recommendations."

French Seamen End 1-Day Strike

DUNKERQUE, France, April 23 (UPI).—French merchant seamen returned to work at Channel ports today after a 24-hour strike.

Passenger and freight traffic at all ports was moving normally and dockers were handling freight as usual.

Union sources have said the strike was part of a series of 24-hour stoppages at different ports expected to continue until the end of the month in support of pay demands.

Tunis Sentences Libyan to Hang

TUNIS, April 23 (AP).—Tunisia's internal security court today sentenced a Libyan agent to death by hanging after convicting him of conspiring to kill or kidnap Premier Hedi Nezirli or disrupt the Libyan government.

The ruler of the three-man gang of infiltrators, Mohammed Ali Nail, denied all the charges against him. The two other men made full confessions in open court and received sentences of two years imprisonment.

Mr. Nail was the first foreigner sentenced to death in Tunisia since French rule ended in 1954.

Wilson to Become Knight of Garter

LONDON, April 23 (AP).—Former Prime Minister Harold Wilson will be made a Knight of the Garter, Britain's highest order of chivalry, Buckingham Palace has announced.

Mr. Wilson, 60, resigned April 5 after serving longer as prime minister—eight years—than any other peacetime British leader in this century. He and the Duke of Grafton, 57, will be installed in the 24-member order in a 600-year-old ritual at Windsor Castle June 14.

Hysterical Computer

LONDON, April 23 (AP).—A computer at the Home Office that runs Britain's police and prisons "broke down under the strain" of too many pay changes and led the ministry to overpay last year by \$24.5 million (\$3.6 million), a parliamentary watchdog committee on government spending said.

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Showcase for 'Separate Development'

S. Africa Betting on Transkei Independence

By Michael T. Kaufman

UMHATA, South Africa, April 23 (UPI).—There is an air of urgency to the preparations that are moving ahead for the Oct. 26 independence of the Transkei Territory, a move that the South African government hopes may yet persuade the world that it is sincere about separate development for black Africans.

While black African countries call the independence plan an elaborate sham and vow never to recognize the state which is the designated homeland of the Xhosa people, the government is donating hundreds of millions of dollars toward its growth and is in effect putting its money where its ideology is.

And as construction crews work through the night here under the glare of spotlights hurrying to complete the twin 12-story government complex, the issue of Transkei independence is focusing debate within South Africa on the course of separate development generally. It is a debate whose tone has been heightened and made more urgent by events in Angola and Rhodesia.

For independence is a continuation of South Africa's separate development policy. Ever since that policy was first formulated by then Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd, who said, "We want each of our population groups to control and govern themselves," the more rational exponents of separate development have insisted that their country is, in fact, prepared to cede territory and sovereignty to the various groups of developing peoples.

Many Ethnic Groups

The underlying assumptions of this policy—at least those that South African leaders talk about—are that South Africa is composed of many ethnic and tribal groups, each with its own culture and traditions, and that the whites, themselves divided into English and Afrikaans speakers, are dominant by dint of the technology they have harnessed.

It is argued that a political assimilation of these groups now could result only in the destruction of the attainments of the dominant culture.

The South African theoreticians of separate development contend, therefore, that what is necessary is a program in which the evolution of nonwhite peoples is encouraged so that parity can be approached. Then, once these component groups gain equal footing, consolidation or integration, perhaps through an economically interdependent federation, can be achieved.

This, of course, is putting the best possible face on separate development and its exponents agree that in terms of international debate their position is eroded by other assumptions widely held in white South African society: that white supremacy is religiously ordained or that the great wealth of the country requires an enormous pool of relatively cheap black labor.

For that, the independence of the Transkei represents a gamble by which they hope to convince hostile world opinion that white South Africans are not racist oppressors committed forever to maintaining domination over the blacks.

How Independent?

Meanwhile, challenges to the policy are being raised as Transkei independence nears, not just from liberals but from members of the ruling Nationalist party as well. How independent can the Transkei be when half its male population works in the mines and industries of South Africa and when its government will continue to depend largely on South African donations and loans?

And what of those other homelands whose leaders have already rejected independence? And what of the Indians and coloreds (people of mixed ancestry), ethnic minorities that have no homeland and no political power? Finally, what of the urban blacks who have not rushed back to their homelands?

Perhaps the clearest presentation of the issues can be seen in the disagreement between the leadership of the Transkei, which has welcomed self-rule and independence, and that of the Zulu homeland, KwaZulu, which has denounced the "Balkanization" of South Africa and rejected independence.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei has argued that his people have been prepared gradually for independence with a parliament, educational opportunities and a civil service groomed by the South African government, he said, "have

fought hard struggles for independence? Why should we not take it just because it has been offered?"

As to the criticism that the Transkei was doomed to remain economically dependent on South Africa, he did not deny this.

"That is a fact of life, but so are Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique, economically dependent on South Africa," he said.

He insisted that such dependence and the admitted paternalism of South Africa would not inhibit his country's autonomy. He said he thought the Transkei could act as an agent of change in South Africa.

Equal Treatment

"For instance, we could, in fact, we plan, to make representations to South Africa that our citizens working there should be treated

no differently than Fre or Dutch people," he said. "I do not think it will be we could even ask our to work in South Africa they (the South Africans) their ways."

The opposing view of dependence is that put for increasing frequency emphasis by Chief Gqozo, the elected leader of the homeland. The Zulus, most populous of the South can Bantu peoples, with Xhosa second. Speaking to people in the black, sub-Soveto on the anniversary of Sharpeville massacre of Chief Buthe's drive was recently when he declared "South Africa is one of our destiny. The are attempting to divide it of our birth are attempt stem the tide of history."

Secretary Begins Trip

Kissinger's Task in Africa: Closing the Credibility Gap

(Continued from Page 1)

Mobutu of Zaire accused Washington of just that and expelled U.S. Ambassador Dean Hinton from Kinshasa, charging that he was backing a coup attempt against him. The allegation seemed all the more astounding since Zaire is one of the United States' closest allies in Africa.

Trouble at the UN

Then last fall, the deepening malaise in U.S.-African relations spilled over into the United Nations. First, Mr. Kissinger infuriated radical African states like Tanzania by threatening in a letter to cut off economic assistance if they backed a Cuban initiative to veto the issue of Puerto Rico's independence put on the agenda.

Then a furor was raised by the then U.S. ambassador to the UN, Daniel Moynihan, who called President Idi Amin of Uganda a "racist murderer" and said it was no accident he had been named chairman of the OAU. His comments brought all of black Africa to President Amin's defense—a unique occurrence and to a frontal attack on policy in this part of the President Amin this was the opportunity to reply, more diplomatically, to Mr. Kissinger's attack. Mr. Kissinger is beginning ending his two-week through the continent country that is regarded the friendliest to the States in this region, Kenya.

It seems somehow to that he is not coming to Ababa, the headquarters OAU, where he has been criticized for his statements policy.

His decision to bypass Ababa seems all the more strange since Ethiopia is one of the economic and military recipients of the United in Africa. It is one of African countries where Mr. Kissinger has taken a personal interest and followed events over the last two years he the revolution under we and because of its strategic Sea importance.

Mr. Kissinger will be two "front-line" countries struggle to bring back a rule to Rhodesia.

In the Tanzanian capital Dar es Salaam, he is to get a strong dose of a black nationalist thinking President Julius Nyerere perhaps a hostile press as ally student demonstrators. He has saved his major statement on Africa for 2 where President K. Kaunda has led African matic efforts to find a settlement in Rhodesia. his economy in serious and his peace policy in Mr. Kaunda badly need economic and diplomatic port.

Kissinger Leaves for Africa

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Mr. Kissinger left today with what he described "an attitude of goodwill, a mind and some concrete ideas" about achieving his policy in southern Africa.

After a stopover in London where he arrived today to confer with special U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Dean Brown about the UN conference on trade and development.

His other stops are in Zambia—where he will with black leaders from Rhodesia, Ghana, Liberia and others. He will wind up in to head the U.S. delegation UN conference on trade and development.

Asked at Andrews Air Base, Md., if the United will try to match Soviet in Africa, he said, "We are in Africa for our purposes."

Program Adopted At Arab-African Ministers' Talk

DAKAR, Senegal, AP (UPI).—A three-day Arab-African ministers' meeting was adjourned yesterday adoption of a program for cooperation that will be limited to a summit meeting Arab and African leaders, the next year.

The proposed program "African and Arab countries pursue the promotion of relations on bilateral and lateral levels."

The proposal called for cooperation and technical assistance in politics, diplomatic, economic and financial, and African and Arab countries.

Conference sources said the ministers approved a \$400 million loan to Mozambique payment to be spread over a year period at 1-per-cent interest.

Moscow Airport Bomb

MOSCOW, April 23 (UPI).—Workers found a World War II bomb near a runway at Moscow's Bykovo Airport. The bomb was removed and exploded by engineers, a newspaper said today.

Envoy of Vatican Arrives in Poland

WARSAW, April 23 (UPI).—The Most Rev. Luigi Poggi, a special envoy of the Vatican, arrived today for four weeks of talks with church and government officials.

Archbishop Poggi said that he would discuss with the government a recent clash between police and worshippers at Gorki, near Warsaw, but that it was not the principal item for discussion.

As head of the Vatican's permanent working group for relations with Poland, Archbishop Poggi is expected to discuss possible diplomatic ties and the Roman Catholic Church's reservations over recent amendments to the Polish Constitution.

Turkey, Pakistan And Iran Agree

IZMIR, Turkey, April 23 (AP).—The Shah of Iran and the leaders of Turkey and Pakistan have agreed in principle to establish a free-trade zone within the framework of their three-nation Regional Cooperation for Development Organization.

Turkish President Fahri Koruturk and Premier Suleyman Demirel, Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the foreign ministers of three countries attended the summit meeting in this Aegean seaport.

At a press conference after the two-day gathering, Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khatibabadi said the free-trade area would evolve during 10 years.

100,000 Left Homeless

GENEVA, April 23 (Reuters).—About 100,000 persons in Afghanistan have been left homeless by earthquakes and floods, the League of Red Cross Societies said here today in an appeal for aid.

The big man in fashion

If you're over 6'3" tall or have a generous waistline, your fashion problems are over. Lanvin 2 has just opened a new department exclusively for you, where you'll find the latest styles in sizes to 64.

The new collection features a wide selection of suits made from fine, durable fabrics such as end-to-end weaves (from F 1650). You'll also find the classic blazer, a garment that's always in style (F 900), and Lanvin 2 shirts in cotton and Swiss voile (F 190).



2, rue Cambon, Paris 1^{er} - Tel. 260.38.83

Jeff Smith

By R.W. Apple Jr.


The Republican National Committee said it had no statistics on the percentage of black Republican voters. About 7 million blacks were registered to vote during the 1972 election. It is generally assumed there are at least nine registered black Democrats for every registered black Republican.

Ho-Chi-Minh-Strasse
BERLIN, April 23 (Reuters).—An East Berlin street has been named Ho-Chi-Minh-Strasse in honor of the late North Vietnamese Communist leader.

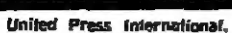
Mrs. Bandaranaike obtained aid from Western and Communist countries to fight the insurgency. Pakistani and Indian troops secured an air force base for her but no foreign troops took part in the fighting.

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Paris students scatter from exploding police tear-gas bombs during Friday's march.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing warned the students they were in danger of forfeiting their degrees if they did not return to classes. Riot police fired tear-gas grenades and charged helmeted youths armed with iron bars at the end of the demonstration.

Mr. Enxweller said that a funeral home had been contacted to handle the funeral. But when they learned that Mr. Enxweller still had \$5000, they said they could not be legally responsible for burial. Jerry Franklin, the funeral home director, said he was reluctant to arrange a funeral because he did not know who would pay for it. A \$5000 check is made out to Mr. Enxweller but Mr. Franklin cannot endorse it. Mr. Franklin said there is one possible solution: A probate lawyer provides for the payment of burial expenses through a court order even when there is no will. Mr. Franklin said he is asking that Mr. Enxweller hopes to bury Mr. Enxweller this weekend.

Letters by passengers published in New Zealand newspapers have charged that the liner's crew mistreated people who complained after a scheduled two-day call at Acapulco, Mexico, two weeks ago was cut to seven hours.

Mr. Talboys said the government was contacting the Italian ambassador to try to establish


The \$500 check is made out to Mr. Esowiller but Mr. Franklin cannot endorse it.

Mr. Franklin said there is no possible solution. A probate is provided for the payment of burial expenses through a lawyer even when there is no will. Mr. Franklin is checking the possibility and hopes to buy Mr. Esowiller his way back.

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Asian Diplomacy and Goals

The announcement that India and China, adversaries for nearly 20 years, are soon to exchange ambassadors has inspired a burst of speculation on its causes and effects. On one level, the move is seen as an overdue regional accommodation brought about by China's mellowing, India's access to nuclear status and turn to one-person rule, and their common interest in reducing trouble along the long border and buffer belt between them. On another level, the move is seen as an Indian initiative to gain new leverage in dealing with Moscow and Washington, and to cultivate the Indian left. On a third, geopolitical level, the exchange of ambassadors is being cast as potential harbinger of vast change in the world balance of power—China's breaking of one of the supposedly strongest links in the chain that Moscow had sought to forge around Peking.

Whatever national or regional considerations have produced this impending shift should become clearer in time. It is striking to note, however, how much the continuance of Sino-Indian strain has been built into the policies of other nations. Pakistan and to a lesser extent Bangladesh, for instance, have counted heavily on Sino-Indian tension to lighten Indian pressure on themselves. That India has just responded positively to Pakistan's earlier bid to improve their bilateral relations is nonetheless welcome. Surely,

China's interest—and their own—lies in further reconciliation among the nations of South Asia. Further hostility there serves only the long-standing Soviet effort to consolidate Asian influence on its own. The United States can only be pleased by the emergence of a pattern pointing toward an improved atmosphere in the subcontinent and a reduced Soviet position there.

There is a fundamental sense, nonetheless, in which moves on the Asian—especially South Asian—geopolitical chessboard are really nothing more than theater played by the elites to divert the masses from the grinding poverty of their daily lives. Diplomacy unquestionably has its value in deterring violence and in cultivating an atmosphere in which international cooperation can flourish, but it is no substitute for the internal resolve needed to tackle the desperate problems of survival and modernization. A balance of power and a community of interests, whether on the regional level or the international level, are desirable goals, but they do not of themselves translate into food, jobs, development and human dignity. Appreciation of transient diplomatic nuances should blind no one to the importance of these national priorities to the long-term stability and welfare of Asia and the world.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Caramanlis Initiative

The festering troubles between Greece and Turkey are highly perilous for both countries, for stricken Cyprus and for the West's defense posture in the Mediterranean. Recognizing this fact, Greece's Premier Caramanlis has now taken the initiative to ease the situation by proposing a nonaggression pact with Turkey, agreement to settle all differences through peaceful means, and an end to the arms race between the two countries.

Turkey's first responses have been positive. Premier Demirel has reiterated that Ankara harbors no aggressive intentions toward Athens and the Turkish foreign minister has offered to discuss the proposals and begin preparations for a meeting of the two Premiers.

The differences between the two governments involve such complicated matters as definitions of territorial waters, access to fishing grounds and possible offshore oil deposits in areas where Greek islands lie close to Turkey's mainland. But above all, if the new initiative is to succeed, it must

produce a settlement on Cyprus; and this necessarily involves major concessions by Turkey as the stronger party on the ground.

Under spur of a common danger from the Soviet bloc after World War II, Greece and Turkey pushed old quarrels into the background and collaborated closely over a wide spectrum as NATO allies. It is tragic that revival of differences about Cyprus and the more recent dispute about Aegean Sea rights have disrupted that cooperation.

Caramanlis, not for the first time, has demonstrated political courage at home in calling for a fresh start. If the Turks respond in the same spirit, as they seem disposed to do, the results could do far more for peace and stability in the eastern Mediterranean than the carefully matched agreements signed recently in Washington that provide large-scale U.S. arms aid to both countries—pacts that the Congress is unlikely in any circumstance to approve in this presidential election year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Habitat

As Canada's minister for urban affairs, Barnett Jerome Danson, told the national convention of the American Institute of Planners the other day, "Habitat" is not just about cities or what Americans like to call "the urban problem." Habitat, the forthcoming UN Conference on Human Settlements, is also about rural affairs. And urban and rural affairs together, of course, have their effect on the global dilemma of food shortages and population overflow, pollution, health, poverty and illiteracy. For Americans who may be somewhat puzzled by the word Habitat and who don't often think of their place to live as a "human settlement," the subject of this international conference might perhaps better be described in the famous phrase of the U.S. conservationist Gifford Pinchot: "The use of the earth for the good of man."

The conference, which will be held in Vancouver from May 31 to June 11, is a direct outgrowth of the UN Conference on the Environment at Stockholm four years ago. It is closely related to similar conferences on food at Rome, population at Bucharest and the status of women in Mexico City. These discussions pointed up the disparities between rich and poor, developing and developed countries. Yet, they accomplished more by way of opening channels of communication than was even hoped for at the time. The questions of how to improve human life in town and country promise the same.

One reason nations can go to Vancouver with some hope for real accomplishment is that the subject matter is more practical than political, more technical than ideological. Accomplishment in this instance means improved sharing of information and know-how—rather than of wealth. And there can be relatively little argument about the socialist-vs.-capitalist ideology of sewers or planning of school buildings.

Preliminary conferences have divided the

official agenda into seven principal areas—policy, planning, institutions, shelter, infrastructure services, land use and citizen participation. As to policy, the United States is proposing the improvement of existing communities rather than too much emphasis on the creation of new ones. In the area of planning, the United States seems to recognize that it needs to do far more of it than it is accustomed to. In the technical aspects of construction (building roads and sewers, schools and hospitals) the United States has as much to offer as it has to learn. And the same is true of innovative land use measures to prevent urban sprawl, preserve open space and protect private property rights as well as the public interest.

The greatest U.S. contribution at Vancouver, however, will no doubt come in the discussions on citizen participation. With the possible exception of Britain, there is probably no other country where citizens are as deeply concerned and as broadly involved in the decisions of government concerning the quality of their lives. The preparation for the Habitat conference itself is evidence of this. The U.S. recommendations for citizen involvement were prepared by a coalition of citizen groups representing what might be called the "environmental movement." It included groups concerned about the cities and groups concerned with energy and natural resources, labor unions, business organizations and black organizations. The recommendations were written by Ruth C. Clusen, the president of the League of Women Voters. Mrs. Clusen believes that in the last few years citizen action has accomplished more to improve the environment in this country than people realize. Much of this experience, she believes, can be of practical help to the people of the 140 countries that will be meeting at Vancouver—to make the earth a better place.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

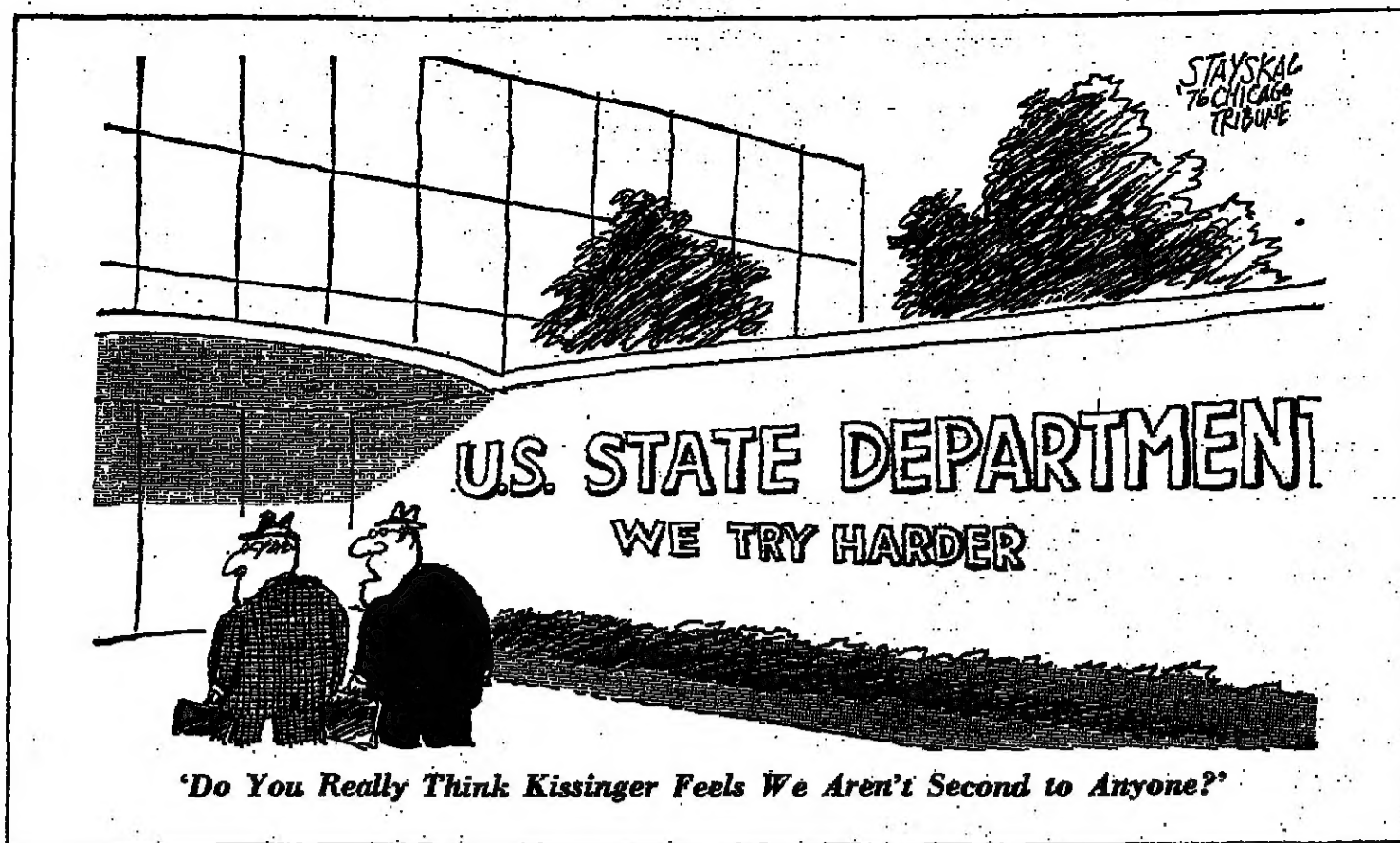
April 24, 1901

NEW YORK—A transatlantic balloon voyage is the latest sensation in the aeronautic world. Louis Godard, who has made over 700 aerial ascents, and was one of the foremost competitors in the Exhibition contests last summer, proposes to travel through the air from New York to some undefined as yet point in Europe or Africa. Jules Verne's imagination is, in this case, to be surpassed by actual facts.

Fifty Years Ago

April 24, 1926

PARIS—Many major cities in the world almost weep when they find that their population has decreased, or even when it has not shown an expected increase. Paris might well rejoice that it has 25,000 fewer inhabitants than in 1921, just five years ago. If the trend continues, then perhaps the housing conditions will give evidence of amelioration before too long, or is that too much to hope for?



'Has U.S. Lost the Will to Defend Free World?'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Before he left on a two-week mission to Africa, Secretary of State Kissinger issued another strong warning to the Soviet Union. This is becoming a regular affair, but it seems to be having more effect on the presidential campaign than on the Russians.

The United States was pursuing a dual policy toward Moscow, he said. "One, we will resist irresponsible action of Soviet or supply of military power or the use of surrogate forces. . . . The United States has the military power and the political will to resist irresponsible actions."

"Two, we remain ready to work [with the Russians] for a more peaceful world."

These verbal blasts, usually accompanied by offers of cooperation, do not, however, satisfy his critics who accuse him of talking like Churchill and acting like Chamberlain, but it is not at all clear what actions his critics would have him take, or even what he himself would recommend if Moscow's "irresponsible" and "unacceptable" intervention in Africa continues.

Ronald Reagan would increase the military budget beyond the appropriations requested by President Ford—the largest peace-time defense budget ever proposed to the Congress—but the Congress is threatening to cut that, and nobody running for the White House is suggesting that we take military action to halt the spread of Communism or stop selling grain to the Soviet Union or to halt the spread of Communism.

What is really being questioned in this developing debate is whether the United States really does have the "will" to resist "irresponsible" Soviet actions—whether the consensus that backed the policy of containing Communism in the generation after the Truman Doctrine has collapsed and given way to a policy of "neutrality" or even of isolationism.

Norman Podhoretz, the editor of Commentary, suggests in the April issue that perhaps a new consensus is developing in the United States with the leadership of Kissinger, in favor of a policy that is "making the world safe for Communism."

There is now, he seems to believe, a coalition of liberal and conservative "elites" that has accepted the proposition that the United States should never go to war for any purpose other than defense of its own territory against attack.

He points to the lack of support for even indirect intervention by the United States in favor of the anti-Communists in Portugal, Angola and Italy as evidence.

Question of Will

"The issue boils down in the end," he says, "to the question of will. Have we lost the will to defend the free world—yes the free world—against the spread of Communism? Contemplating the strength of isolationist sentiment in the United States today, one might easily conclude that we have. Among the elites, both liberal and conservative, isolationism is very strong."

Kissinger himself has recently complained about what he called "a self-destructive isolationist course in American life," and has warned that this country may soon "become an isolated fortress island in a hostile and turbulent global sea, awaiting the ultimate confrontation with the only response we will not have denied ourselves—massive retaliation."

Vice-President Rockefeller returned from his recent world trip with a gloomy report that many of our best friends were also questioning our will to resist. Not so long ago, of course, they were complaining about the activities of the CIA against the spread of Communism, but now they were asking whether, after the defeat in Vietnam, even the CIA had been crippled by its critics.

Maybe the election will help resolve this issue about the will of the people, as distinguished from the "new isolationists" in the universities, the Congress and the press. Podhoretz notes that lately there has been a

reaction against the one-way aspects of détente, some within the intellectual community, much more within the labor movement, some in the business world and some in the world of electoral politics.

Not Tested

"Still," he concludes, "these sentiments have not yet been decisively tested in the national political arena, and until they are

so tested, the question—the ultimate crucial question—of whether the new isolationism is as pervasive among the masses of Americans as it is among the elites will have to remain moot.

"It should turn out that the new isolationism has indeed triumphed among the people . . . then the United States will celebrate its 200th birthday by betraying the heritage of liberty which has earned it the wonder

and envy of the world from the moment of its founding to this, and by helping to make that world safe for the most determined and ferocious and barbarous enemies of liberty ever to have appeared on earth."

This too, of course, is Churchillian rhetoric, but there is enough agreement even from Kissinger himself to make the issue a central topic of the presidential campaign.

Reading China's Earthquakes

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—A few weeks ago the Chinese delegation to a UNESCO conference on earthquakes risks fascinated an international assemblage of scientists by explaining how the People's Republic mobilizes the masses to note all clear what actions his critics would have him take, or even what he himself would recommend if Moscow's "irresponsible" and "unacceptable" intervention in Africa continues.

The incident most discussed was an earthquake of 7.3 magnitude on the Richter scale which struck Hainan 14 months ago but, because of advance precautions, obtained minimal deaths and damage. Lo Chi-li, a Chinese delegate, said 10 earthquakes had already been successfully predicted ahead of time.

This claim was quickly received by Dr. Robert Hamilton, chief of earthquake studies for the U.S. Geological Survey. He commented: "Prediction is possible, but a prediction that is sufficiently reliable to be useful to us does not exist at present."

Ancient and New

Like almost everything in modern China, earthquake prediction combines ancient methods with new ideas. The first seismograph was invented there in AD 132 but

contemporary equipment is generally acknowledged to be behind that of more industrialized countries.

Nevertheless, the government is clearly making the most of material at hand—above all the huge popular masses. Telephone operators, broadcasters, meteorological workers and other members of an "amateur contingent" number more than 100,000 earthquake forecasters. Since a severe tremor in Hsinjiang 10 years ago, instruction has been given to keep an eye out for unusual developments.

Thus, coordination has been arranged between observations of anomalous animal behavior; changes in color, taste or level of water; tilt in land features or changes in elevation; measurement of sea level, etc. Seismographic studies are continually supplemented by reports of such things as:

Muddy or bubbling wells; gas-bearing water spouting like geysers; tigers acting strangely in a zoo; pigs refusing to enter their sty; horses running about in a frenzy; chickens panicking. Frequent collation of such reports, it was contended, had successfully reversed the decline in China's seismological progress since "seriously hindered by the theory of Confucius and Mencius."

Letters

U.S. Moral Base

The Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, is quoted as saying (NYT, April 12) that the United States would . . . have lost the moral foundation we have operated on for our entire history" if we were to take certain actions. Mr. Kissinger's present concern for the moral foundation is belatedly well taken. Many U.S. citizens believe that the leaders of the past few decades have not been operating on that moral foundation set forth clearly by the founding fathers some 200 years ago.

It has never been satisfactorily explained to the citizens why the nation's moral foundation was abandoned and nondemocratic and/or corrupt government were actively aided and abetted (South Korea, Batista's Cuba, Trujillo's Dominican Republic, Papa Doc's Haiti, Franco's Spain, Thieu's South Vietnam). Were there really matters of national defense that made abandonment of our moral foundation worthwhile? Where was the justification for abandoning that almost 200-year-old moral foundation with its sense of a "right" and a "wrong?"

Not only did both Democratic and Republican leaders seemingly abandon that moral foundation as it applied to foreign affairs, but they often ignored it as it applied to the management and direction of domestic affairs. Democracy is often slow and cumbersome. That "great beast," the public, must be informed honestly. That takes time. The public must make its wishes known. That takes time. How, ever, repeatedly those leaders decided that they knew what was best for the citizenry, that time was short, that they would expedite matters as they thought best. Even worse, what they thought best was often that which would most enhance their own positions and not necessarily the public's. To protect themselves and their positions, the honest, democratic processes were ignored.

Unfortunately, it has not only been government leaders who seem to have lost that moral foundation. How else, unless

leaders morally justify "make work" rules and other methods which serve only to pay a man for doing nothing and/or prevent another man from doing an "honest day's work." How can corporate managers morally justify pollution of land, water, and air when viable alternatives exist? No, it seems that the American moral foundation set forth so eloquently by a group of exceptional men some 200 years ago has not been lost, but it is certainly being ignored by a large portion of the influential Americans.

In the end, however, responsibility lies with the everyday, ordinary citizen, the man or woman who is too preoccupied with his own personal, business and family situations to take any active interest whatsoever in the political life around him. Democracy demands of its citizens an active, everyday participation—U.S. democracy has not been getting it.

ALAN E. JACKSON.

Patty Hearst

In your column I have not read one compassionate word for Patty Hearst in her continuing ordeal. Had the judgment awarded her been dealt to a Soviet woman in Moscow or a POW in North Vietnam, the U.S. press would have been the first to protest.

Patty Hearst was kidnapped, tortured, brutally indoctrinated and forced to use a gun. Now she is under the shadow of a long prison sentence, not yet defined, and the torture of 30 days psychiatric "interrogation" which smacks of the "Soviet Union for political prisoners."

What has happened in "The Land of the Free?" MRS. JAMES WHITE.

Implications

The quakes that are likely to come have enormous potential implications. Will their shock involve neighboring Russia along the lengthy Sino-Soviet border or through the attempts of Moscow's planted agents to influence Chinese events according to Kremlin-favored patterns?

I have always felt that physical conflict between the two Communist behemoths, stemming from a preemptive attempt by Russia, was unlikely; but that it was virtually as certain Moscow would intervene indirectly in China, after Mao, as that it would make a similar move in Yugoslavia, after Tito. Is there no way for Western capitals to pool their information sufficiently, like the People's Republic pig-and-chicken watchers, and provide substantial, reasonable conjectures?

Surely it is even more important that foreign nations should be able to control potential damage from political earthquakes than that skillful Chinese organization should limit the physical risk of expected tremors. Otherwise, how do we all expect to face the period now looming up before us, the period of "concentration-quiet-violent shock?"

Flogging The U.S. Economy

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Regarding increasingly robust case three of the four Democratic presidential candidates resemble: uel Part, an 18th-century gish schoolmaster. Part so: flogging people that when did not misbehave he would to flog them anyway, from that their next misdeed was unpunished.

Henry Jackson, Morris and Hubert Humphrey are of flogging the economy, but economy is in an inconvenient covery. Undeterred, they still anxious to administer va stimulative measures, perhaps the theory that if the econ gets sick again, it will have its medicine in advance.

These candidates must be pressing the news that in first quarter of 1976 the national product grew at a pricing annual rate of 7.5 per and consumer prices rose a annual rate of just 2.5 per lowest in four years. Such a ties dampen the gale of diabolism who argue that the only will languish unless it celves the stimulative mea they promise.

Jimmy Carter is not quite obviously discredited by the covery. He seems maximally committed to using the p sector to dominate the p sector, and his campaign placed markedly less emphasis economic issues. Carter's n nothing that he is the Demo candidate. He is discombed by the nation's economic fortune, will again cite his "I should remember the a coined by baseball's B. Ricker: "Luck is the main design."

It is bad economic judg not bad luck, that has left, son, Udall and Humphrey g ing for an economic issue. Th covery mocks their general plaining about the Ford admini sion being insufficiently at lative. Theirs is left with the narrow issue of unemp ment.

Less Than Salient

That issue is less than salient with most of the electorate, including the 25 per cent of work force that is employed, the candidates are not gushing themselves in the tempts to milk the unemployment issue. The news left with Jackson has promised the will bring unemployment do 1—that's right—per cent. Ti the most exotic promise of year.

During the last Demo administration, unemployment averaged 3.9 per cent. That level was achieved with the of war, and conscription, at the cost of unleashing the n tion that brought on the n sion from which we are now recovering. In 1969, war helped reduce unemploy to 2.9 per cent. The closed have come to Jackson's pos 1-per-cent unemployment was during total war mobilization. Unemployment was 1.9, 1.2, 1.9 per cent in 1942, 1944, respectively—but by 1945, 17 per cent of the labor force was military service.

But, according to Peter Drucker there will be a sharp de in new entrants into the e ment is above 7 per cent, decline in births that began the 1960s. The first cohorts of this will be lower unemp ment where unemployment highest—among teen-agers.

The 1948 Full Employment sensibly defines "full emp ment" as 4-per-cent unemp ment. Beneath that level, shortages and inflation are to occur. Today adult unemp ment is above 7 per cent, about 2.5 million people over 4-per-cent "full employ level."

Between now and 1980, 14 lion new young workers will full-time jobs. But 10 mil workers will retire, die or be disabled. So add 4 million to 2.5 million currently with "full employment" level of un employment; through 1980, we 6.5 million new jobs.

Adjusted for the "full emp ment" level, this means the o only must generate approxi 6 million jobs in five years, 1.2 million a year. Above economy is generating more t that.

One of the least inspired p al slogans of this season "Jackson means jobs." That presses an idea (shared by U and Humphrey) that is the p al obstacle to a healthy ec ony—the idea that liberal p cians make prosperity possi. Actually, the reverse is a plausible.



AVAIL EXERCISE—While two crewmen of U.S. carrier Saratoga concentrate on deck repairs, a Soviet Russian intelligence-gathering vessel moves by in background. The Saratoga is participating in NATO exercise in the Mediterranean.

Hungarians Photographed Polaris Plant

MPs Call on Britain to Expel 2 Diplomats

LONDON, April 23 (UPI)—Members of Parliament demanded the government expel two Hungarian diplomats who were caught photographing a nuclear-weapon plant in Poland.

Foreign Office identified the diplomats as Lt. Col. Lajos, an assistant military and air attaché at the Hungarian Embassy in London, and his assistant, Capt. Toth.

Members of the Royal Ordnance Factory at Burghfield, 35 miles from London, told police early today that they saw the pair photographing the plant from a mobile parked near its perimeter.

The plant is Britain's main supply point for atomic weapons, including warheads for Polaris nuclear missiles. From the plant, they are distributed to military installations all over the country.

Two men drove away but were picked up by a police patrol in a chase. They were held at Basinstoke station before being freed by their diplomatic immunity.

Foreign Office said today it has called for a full police investigation on the incident and is devising what action to take. At least two MPs said they will raise in Parliament the issue of restricting all East European diplomats to within 30 miles of London.

Soviet diplomats are under a similar restriction in Britain. It was imposed in 1971 after Britain expelled 105 Soviet diplomats and trade officials en masse. It charged they were actually spies of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence organization.

Urging expulsion of the Hungarians, opposition member Michael Brotherton said, "It is obvious that the Russians can use such a restriction in Britain. It was imposed in 1971 after Britain expelled 105 Soviet diplomats and trade officials en masse. It charged they were actually spies of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence organization."

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Concerned by Quality of Life, Saudis to Revamp Boom Town

By Eric Pace

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, April 23 (UPI)—Muslim idealists denounce Western notions of progress. Local journalists complain about inadequate sewerage facilities. Builders call for better planning and a return to the modest mud-brick construction of the Arabian Peninsula.

This sweltering Red Sea boom town, Saudi Arabia's main gateway for Western technology, luxury, and ideas, is showing signs of disenchantment with its reckless growth and a growing concern for the quality of life.

Certain Western customs have been adopted in this country, the most dangerous of which are irresponsibility and carelessness," the daily newspaper Al Medina charged in a much-quoted editorial.

And an Arab architect said, "Our biggest problem today is how people live."

Such second thoughts about the impact of Saudi Arabia's oil boom are heard far more frequently here than they were a year ago, when the Saudis were dazed by the shock of King Faisal's assassination and when the boom's painful side effects were less clear.

These doubts, reservations and resentments are more complex than the old antipathy to Western ways that is part of Saudi Arabia's puritanical Islamic heritage.

Inadequate Supply
Symptoms of the wealth and the problems are everywhere. Behind the gleaming new office buildings on Jeddah's main streets are dusty lanes where laborers splash water from time. The city's water supply has already become inadequate for its needs.

The fine new streets the city has acquired are more and more frequently jammed now with new cars.

But the national and local governments and many private citizens have already suggested or begun measures that are expected to improve the Jeddah environment.

Prince Majed bin Abdul Aziz, the minister of municipal and rural affairs, last week commissioned a two-year, \$85-million project to beautify Jeddah, where dilapidated old townhouses contrast with ungainly modern buildings put up 20 years ago.

Mr. Pharoan reported that his family's company alone was carrying out \$500 million worth of water and sewerage facility construction in Jeddah and in neighboring Mecca.

In addition, Jeddah's water supply is to be increased by the digging of new wells as well as the expansion of desalting facilities. And there is talk of adding public transportation to ease the traffic in the city's center.

Private builders and architects are also advocating ways of making the city's new construction more efficient, more graceful and more economic. Their solutions range from the importing of prefabricated housing to the revival of mud brick, the humble building material with which Arabian rulers in years gone by built even great fortresses.



United Press International.
Swedish director Ingmar Bergman and wife in Paris.

Swedish Ombudsman Plans Probe of Bergman's Charges

From Wire Dispatches

STOCKHOLM, April 23.—Sweden's ombudsman today announced he would probe charges leveled against tax officials by film director Ingmar Bergman, who yesterday disclosed he was leaving his homeland because of alleged harassment by the authorities.

The ombudsman, Ulf Lundvik, said he was particularly interested in Mr. Bergman's allegation, in an open letter published by the newspaper Expressen, that tax officials had offered his lawyer a deal. According to Mr. Bergman, this would have involved his paying tax of 138 per cent on a sum received from a Swiss film company he owned.

Mr. Bergman was arrested during a theater rehearsal Jan. 30 and was charged with tax fraud in connection with \$750,000 he brought into Sweden from the Swiss company. The charges were dropped but the government is going ahead with claims for taxes on the money.

Leading political and cultural figures joined in expressing regret over Mr. Bergman's decision to leave Sweden.

Premier Olof Palme said, "I am deeply sorry if he leaves Sweden, partly because of his artistic ability and partly because he is a good friend. I hope he will come back."

Bertil Bokstedt, manager of the Royal Opera, said his decision was an "unprecedented catastrophe for the cultural life of Sweden."

"Ingmar Bergman is irreplaceable for Swedish films and theater," said Dr. Carl Gierow, permanent secretary of the Swedish Academy of Letters.

"The consequences for Swedish film and cultural life are incalculable," said Kenne Fant, head of the company that produced many of Mr. Bergman's films.

But the liberal newspaper Dagens Nyheter said:

"Bergman's decision to leave Sweden will be interpreted everywhere primarily as a political action. Conservatives in many countries try to find evidence that, in Sweden, social equality and security in the long run will turn out to be a lethal threat to personal freedom. For them, the defection of Ingmar Bergman is a confirmation and a welcome argument against social progress."

In Paris, a film industry source said Mr. Bergman will go to New York Sunday to talk about making his headquarters in the United States.

The informant said Mr. Bergman, 58, planned to see producer Dino de Laurentiis in New York and then would go to Hollywood to talk to his U.S. agent, Paul Cohnner. Mr. Bergman is staying in a Paris hotel.

Other sources said the director is also considering making his headquarters in France or Italy.

Mr. Cohnner told Dagens Nyheter that Mr. Bergman, before his break with Sweden, had been scheduled to go to the United States to discuss plans for his next picture and for a joint project with the American Film Institute.

The agent said the picture, "The Eggs of the Snake," would be shot in Europe and financed by U.S. money.

Army Disciplines 3 Who Cost U.S. \$205.3 Million

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP).—The Army says it will allow three senior financial officials to keep their jobs despite reprimanding them for accounting failures that cost the Army \$205.3 million.

The three were among four who received written reprimands yesterday for failing to detect and prevent accounting foul-ups that led to large-scale overspending and overcontracting.

Army officials said the hectic rushing of supplies to Vietnam in 1973 and earlier may have led to some of the waste.

The three who will retain their jobs are Lt. Gen. John Kjellstrom, then Army budget director and now Army controller; Leonard Keenan, deputy director of the Army budget; and Robert Lowery, controller of the Army Electronics Command.

Also upbraided was retired Maj. Gen. Hugh Foster, formerly chief of the Electronics Command. Mr. Keenan and Mr. Lowery are civilians.

The Army said another civilian, Laird Morris, a retired senior Army budget officer, was also responsible. But Civil Service procedures do not allow disciplinary action against retired workers, the Army said.

The accounting failures involved the procurement of ammunition, missiles and other equipment. The Army had acknowledged the overpurchasing previously but had not named the officials responsible.

Confirmation of a continued radiation problem was given 11 weeks after reports first leaked out that Soviet bugging devices installed to monitor conversations were bombarding the embassy with microwaves.

Jordanian-Libyan Ties
AMMAN, April 23 (UPI).—Jordan and Libya have decided to resume diplomatic relations after a rupture of nearly six years, a joint communiqué said.

After you've romped in the Mediterranean, toured the holy places of Jerusalem, wandered through Old Jaffa and Bethlehem, dined in cosmopolitan Tel Aviv, and taken snapshots of ancient Caesarea, you will have a lot to call home about. So now the hotels of Israel offer a new, cheaper way to make all your calls back to the U.S.A.



Israel is one of the first countries in the world to adopt TELEPLAN, a new system of lower surcharges by hotels on calls placed to the United States.

It means that as a traveler, you can call home from your hotel room without fear of having an unreasonable charge added to your bill. The hotel surcharge for collect and credit card calls to the U.S.A. will now be only \$1.50. If you prefer to charge the call to your room, a surcharge of no more than 25% of the cost of the call will be added to your hotel bill.

TELEPLAN saves you money. And it lets your telephone continue to be an easy, economical way to keep in touch with the people who are important in your life.

© Bell System

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

OFFICE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOUKKALA REGION

BUREAU DES MARCHES

EL-JADIDA

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS No. 41/76
OPEN AS OF JUNE 15, 1976

The Office for the Agricultural Development of the Doukkala Region wishes to equip, in the context of the agro-agricultural development project in the Doukkala area, the second stage of irrigation of 20, 1 and 23 sectors of the Zemamra project, representing surface total of 11,800 ha. These Public Works projects are a result of the various international financing agreements.

The present bid offers refer to the furnishing and installation of pumping material, as well as the electrical equipment of three pumping stations, i.e. 6 pumps of 10 l/s, 11 pumps of 340 l/s, including the electrical installations as well as ventilation.

The Director of the Office for the Agricultural Development of the Doukkala Region will receive, until June 15, 1976, noon, all corresponding price offers.

An advance payment, representing 1.5% of the total amount of the tender, is required.

Tender files may be withdrawn at the ORMVAD, El-Jadida (Bureau des Marchés) as of April 15, 1976, against payment of 200.00 DH (Two Hundred Dirhams).

Offers, including all references and technical information, should reach the management's head office of the ORMVAD, Charif El Jannat El Arabie, El-Jadida, before June 15, 1976, noon.

Indonesia Plans To Annex Colony Of East Timor

JAKARTA, April 23 (AP).—Foreign Minister Adam Malik said today that Indonesia will annex the former colony of Portuguese Timor by August.

Mr. Malik told newsmen after a meeting with President Suharto that the Regional Council of East Timor would meet to decide on the integration of the eastern half of the island with the western half, which is Indonesian territory.

"The situation over Timor will become clearer by August in accordance with the wish of the people of East Timor," he said. Mr. Malik added that the people of East Timor may take part in the Indonesian general election next year.

He made no comment on the UN Security Council vote yesterday calling on Indonesia to withdraw its troops from East Timor "without further delay."

Indonesia ignored a previous council call for immediate withdrawal issued shortly after Indonesian forces invaded East Timor Dec. 22 to support a pro-Indonesian faction against nationalist forces.

Gen. Kris Sivara Dies, Thailand Defense Minister
BANGKOK, April 23 (Reuters).—Gen. Kris Sivara, 65, defense minister in Thailand's new coalition government and one of the country's most powerful and respected soldier-politicians, died today of heart failure.

His death is a major blow to Premier Seni Pramot, who had just finished two weeks of difficult bargaining to sort out the conflicting claims of the four conservative parties in the government.

Gen. Sergei Shitenenko

MOSCOW, April 23 (Reuters).—Gen. Sergei Shitenenko, 66, who was chief of staff of the Communist-bloc Warsaw Pact forces and who was believed to have been the military organizer of the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, died today, Soviet sources said. There was no immediate official confirmation.

During World War II Gen. Shitenenko rose rapidly from a staff post to become chief of the operations division and deputy chief of the general staff of the Red Army as it rolled back Nazi occupation forces.

In 1948 Stalin appointed him chief of the general staff and in 1952 he was named chief of staff of occupation forces in Germany. But after the dictator's death in 1953 he lost all his posts.

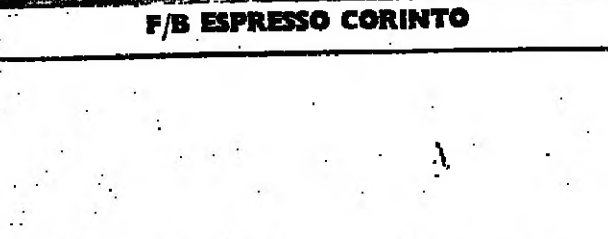
He emerged again in 1956, demoted to the rank of lieutenant general. His period of apparent disgrace was never explained, but it was believed he may have opposed the de-Stalinization policies of then Kremlin leader Nikita Khrushchev.

He began to rise again in the military hierarchy, serving as chief of the army's intelligence board in 1959-60. In 1964 he re-attained his wartime post of deputy chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces.

NEW ITALY-GREECE CAR-FERRY

BRINDISI-CORINTH-ATHENS IN 20 HOURS

FOR MORE DETAILS CALL: LONDON 417421 - PARIS 246220 - FRANKFURT 22475 - ZURICH 0707 - BRUXELLES 18504 - ROME 45419 - ROTTERDAM 32211 - STOCKHOLM 0855 - MADRID 72421 - GENEVA 34251 - MILAN 78229 - NAPLES 32148 - ATHENS 731294 - BRINDISI 7972 - CORINTH 25444



F/B ESPRESSO CORINTO

Businesslike Approach to Art by Paris Dealer

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IHT).—Pablo Lozada, a typical of the new generation of dealers who came into the market when it was booming in the late sixties, has not only survived but has become a major force in the art world. He got a late start in art, but now he is a serious business. From 1951 to 1965, he was head of his father-in-law's firm, the Laboratoire d'Art in Paris. By 1966, he had moved his father-in-law to him in a graphics gallery, Nouvelle, in Paris. He was without the slightest hint of art, that cosmetics and art a lot in common when it came to marketing.

When he applied his business know-how to selling art, he was "distributing" by taking "product" to the buyer rather than waiting for the buyer to come to him.

\$1 Million
In 1970, Lozada had set up Art with an outlay of roughly \$1 million. Art Conseil publishes his. Lozada commissions artists to do lithographs in series of 300 impressions. His first print was "L. 14," a color lithograph by Hans Hartung. Five copies of this work were printed and offered at \$1,000 each.

Lozada artists come from his school (André Masson, L. 10, L. 11, L. 12, L. 13, L. 14, L. 15, L. 16, L. 17, L. 18, L. 19, L. 20, L. 21, L. 22, L. 23, L. 24, L. 25, L. 26, L. 27, L. 28, L. 29, L. 30, L. 31, L. 32, L. 33, L. 34, L. 35, L. 36, L. 37, L. 38, L. 39, L. 40, L. 41, L. 42, L. 43, L. 44, L. 45, L. 46, L. 47, L. 48, L. 49, L. 50, L. 51, L. 52, L. 53, L. 54, L. 55, L. 56, L. 57, L. 58, L. 59, L. 60, L. 61, L. 62, L. 63, L. 64, L. 65, L. 66, L. 67, L. 68, L. 69, L. 70, L. 71, L. 72, L. 73, L. 74, L. 75, L. 76, L. 77, L. 78, L. 79, L. 80, L. 81, L. 82, L. 83, L. 84, L. 85, L. 86, L. 87, L. 88, L. 89, L. 90, L. 91, L. 92, L. 93, L. 94, L. 95, L. 96, L. 97, L. 98, L. 99, L. 100, L. 101, L. 102, L. 103, L. 104, L. 105, L. 106, L. 107, L. 108, L. 109, L. 110, L. 111, L. 112, L. 113, L. 114, L. 115, L. 116, L. 117, L. 118, L. 119, L. 120, L. 121, L. 122, L. 123, L. 124, L. 125, L. 126, L. 127, L. 128, L. 129, L. 130, L. 131, L. 132, L. 133, L. 134, L. 135, L. 136, L. 137, L. 138, L. 139, 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NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 23[illegible]

To Operate Next Year VW Factory in U.S. Approved by Board

By James Furlong

ST. LOUIS, April 23 (AP)—The 21-member board of Volkswagen of America Inc. has unanimously approved a plan to build a \$200-million passenger car plant in the United States.

The board did not name a site. Management spokesman Tom Schmucker said the plant will be built in the second half of 1976. It will produce about 300,000 cars a year, but it will not be reached in full production until 1978.

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Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars			
Company	1975	1976	1977
American Express			
Revenue	1,024.9	868.5	
Profit	44.2	27.6	
Per Share	1.15	0.72	
American Brands			
Revenue	1,021.0	947.9	
Profit	26.6	32.1	
Per Share	1.39	1.21	
Armco Steel			
Revenue	748.1	764.5	
Profit	27.6	33.2	
Per Share	0.87	1.07	
Bruggen			
Revenue	332.3	301.1	
Profit	11.1	5.8	
Per Share	0.59	0.31	
Delta Airlines			
Revenue	335.3	341.2	
Profit	11.5	4.2	
Per Share	0.58	0.21	
Exxon			
Revenue	13,078.0	11,909.0	
Profit	730.4	596.0	
Per Share	3.26	2.67	
GAF Corp.			
Revenue	258.5	208.9	
Profit	4.8	3.7	
Per Share	0.29	0.21	
Ingersoll Rand			
Revenue	450.5	388.7	
Profit	29.1	22.8	
Per Share	1.52	1.32	
Johnson & Johnson			
Revenue	602.3	538.6	
Profit	50.1	44.2	
Per Share	0.86	0.77	
Kimberly Clark			
Revenue	414.4	377.6	
Profit	32.3	26.6	
Per Share	1.39	1.15	
Martin Marietta			
Revenue	259.5	223.2	
Profit	9.4	3.5	
Per Share	0.40	0.15	
Palladin Inc.			
Revenue	465.4	467.3	
Profit	8.9	9.1	
Per Share	0.82	0.84	
Reynolds Metals			
Revenue	470.5	379.1	
Profit	13.2	1.8	
Per Share	0.72	0.06	
Robins & Rans			
Revenue	278.2	241.2	
Profit	10.2	4.2	
Per Share	0.80	0.33	
Singer Co.			
Revenue	552.1	523.6	
Profit	15.6	3.1	
Per Share	0.53	0.25	
Standard Chemical			
Revenue	344.2	274.9	
Profit	44.8	36.8	
Per Share	4.12	3.45	
Santa Fe Industries			
Revenue	375.9	326.6	
Profit	16.1	8.2	
Per Share	0.62	0.31	
Southern Pacific Co.			
Revenue	434.4	354.1	
Profit	15.2	21.1	
Per Share	0.57	0.79	
Standard Oil (Ohio)			
Revenue	716.5	709.9	
Profit	24.3	22.2	
Per Share	0.63	0.50	
Texas Instruments			
Revenue	388.4	388.4	
Profit	21.3	14.0	
Per Share	0.93	0.51	
U.S. Industries			
Revenue	353.3	334.4	
Profit	7.7	2.1	
Per Share	0.31	0.08	
Upjohn			
Revenue	257.7	212.4	
Profit	22.9	18.3	
Per Share	0.78	0.64	
Western Airlines			
Revenue	139.5	120.9	
Profit	1.4	8.5	
Per Share	0.09	0.56	

British Bank Raises Loan Rate to 10.5% In Effort to Boost Level of the Pound

LONDON, April 23 (Reuters).

Britain raised its bank rate by one and a half points to 10.5 per cent today but the crisis action failed to ease sterling's plight on world money markets.

The Bank of England boosted the minimum lending rate to make London a more attractive haven for the funds of Arab oil states and big international companies.

Sterling improved slightly immediately after the action, which had been forecast yesterday, but fell back within an hour. Lack of buying interest helped to depress the currency to its lowest point of the day at the close of trading, and the pound finished at \$1.8245, a record low closing, and down from \$1.8275 yesterday.

Its overall depreciation against other currencies since 1971 was a closing record of 37.5 per cent, compared with 37.4 per cent at noon today and 37.2 per cent overnight.

Sterling rates fluctuated nervously throughout the day, and it will not become clear until next week whether the raising of London interest rates will be enough to offset Continental worries about the British economy and prospects for a further anti-inflationary agreement with the unions on pay rises.

Union Leader's Pledge
The pound got a boost earlier today from Len Murray, the general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, who predicted that an inflation-cutting pay deal would be hammered out between the Labor government and the unions.

He said the unions' eagerness to accept the Chancellor's suggested 3-per cent limit on pay rises after July 31 should not be interpreted as meaning a rejection of further restraint.

He said there were still details to be worked out, but I have not the slightest doubt that there will soon be agreement for another year on pay and that the level set will be such as to enable the rate of inflation to be cut substantially still further in the next 12 months.

With the increase today in the minimum lending rate, Britain's bank rate is now close to the highest in Europe.

Only Italy, which has had to cope with pressure on the lira, has a higher rate, having boosted it from 8 to 12 per cent on March 18.

The British authorities were reluctant to lift interest rates in case the higher cost of domestic borrowing hurls the recovery from recession which has started in the last few months.

Spokesmen for the leading commercial banks said there would be no immediate rise in their base rate of 9.5 per cent, but they would watch the situation closely.

Higher commercial base rates would mean higher overdrafts for personal and business borrowers. However, the banks currently have a lot of cash and loan demand is low.

The stock market lost 4.2 points today in further adverse reaction to the raising of interest rates. The Financial Times index of leading shares closed at 491.

Ad Revenues Rise At U.S. Magazines

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—U.S. magazine advertising revenues, which frequently reflect the state of the nation's economy, set records for both the first quarter and March, according to the Publishers' Information Bureau.

The bureau, whose members publish 487 of the most important consumer magazines, is an information service of the Magazine Publishers' Association.

It said that during the first quarter, revenues at the 487 magazines rose 13 per cent to \$328.8 million, while during March they rose 10 per cent to \$130.4 million.

Leyland Raising Prices

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—British Leyland Ltd. said today it is raising prices of its cars sold in Britain an average of 4.6 per cent, effective Monday. Leyland cited higher costs for materials, labor and components.

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John Day



Joe Chenoweth

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Chrysler Corp. has named John Day as vice-president. Mr. Day is currently president of Chrysler France, group director of Chrysler Europe and vice-president of Chrysler International. He will maintain these positions as a vice-president.

Joe Chenoweth has been promoted to vice-president, operations, at Honeywell Europe SA. He succeeds Bob Moe, who returned to the United States. Previously Mr. Chenoweth was formerly director of operations for the Micro Switch division in the United States.

Kees Doef has been promoted to vice-president by Citibank. Mr. Doef is the bank's senior officer in the Netherlands, a position he has held since 1973.

Mike (Netherlands) BV has appointed William Bivins as

managing director with responsibility for the company's European activities. He succeeds Bob Moe, who has returned to the United States. Previously Mr. Bivins sold the company's products throughout the South-east United States.

Johnson & Johnson, BV, of the Netherlands has announced the appointment of Frans Helbig as managing director. He was formerly general manager of Johnson & Johnson Austria.

TWA has announced the appointment of William Miller as manager, cargo sales and services international. He was previously manager cargo sales and services for France.

George Clegg has been appointed director—Europe for Monsanto Polymers & Petrochemicals Co., based in Brussels. He was formerly general manager of Alcolac SA, a Monsanto associate company.

Good Outlook Seen for EEC Production

BRUSSELS, April 23 (AP)—Industrialists in seven of the nine Common Market countries are reported by the European Commission—the Common Market executive—to be much more optimistic about the outlook for production.

The survey was made in early March and was made available today. Denmark does not participate and reports from France were unavailable because of a strike.

In West Germany, 26 per cent of the industrialists questioned expected production to rise in the period to the end of June.

Inventories of finished products continued to decline and order books of industrial plants were substantially better filled—except in the Netherlands and Ireland, where orders dropped off slightly.

Italy and Belgium noted increased orders for consumer goods, while West Germany, Italy and Luxembourg said there was a steady improvement in orders for investment goods.

Industrial production was up 2.5 per cent between December and January, reaching a level 4.5 per cent above last year's average. This is attributed to renewed build-up of inventories and a brisk revival of demand.

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, appears to have stopped rising in the first few months of the year and short-time working seems to have declined, particularly in West Germany.

There was some easing in the rate of increase for imports and a gradual improvement in some countries' exports, but the rate at which the nine countries buy from abroad continued to grow faster than the rate at which they sell.

The modest recovery in housing construction at the end of last year took a firm hold early in 1976. Tax revenues appear to be already reflecting a recovery.

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U.S., EEC Panel Urges Police Unit On Multinationals

LONDON, April 23 (Reuters).—An international unit should be set up to oversee multinational companies and stop them from influencing governments, a joint conference of U.S. congressmen and European parliamentarians has concluded here.

The draft proposal, announced yesterday, was the outcome of a two-day private meeting between 20 U.S. congressmen and 20 members of the European Parliament.

The meetings are held twice yearly to consider matters affecting the United States and EEC countries.

The plan suggested setting up an international secretariat, with a policing system to stop big companies from exercising undue influence on politicians and government officials in countries where they operate.

Some of the delegates were believed to have pressed for a system of heavy fines, combined with tax penalties, for breaches of the proposed code. A counter-proposal described the draft proposal as too bureaucratic.

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By \$3.4 Billion in Week U.S. Money Supply Rises Sharply

By Steven Rattner

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT).—The U.S. money supply rose by an extraordinary \$3.4 billion during the week ending April 21, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday.

The narrowly defined money supply—checking accounts plus currency in circulation, also known as M-1—rose to \$303.3 billion from \$299.9 billion the previous week.

While economists do not regard one-week variations as significant, figures released by the Fed yesterday disclose that over the last four weeks growth in the money supply was unusually rapid.

The Fed said that for the latest four weeks the narrowly defined money supply totaled \$299.3 billion, an increase of \$2.1 billion from \$297.2 billion during the preceding four weeks and a 6.1-per-cent annual rate.

While the Federal Reserve has set its target for monetary growth at 5 to 7.5 per cent, over the last several months the results have been toward the low end. In the last year, the annual rate of growth has totaled 5.3 per cent, while over the most recent six months the rate has been only 4.8 per cent.

This week's increase in the money supply is the third consecutive weekly rise posted by this closely watched indicator. Over the three weeks, the increase totaled \$6 billion.

Further confirmation of the accelerating growth of the money supply came in the Fed's calculation that over the last 13 weeks the money supply grew at a 6.2-per-cent annual rate. A week ago, the Fed reported that this

13-week moving average was only 5 per cent.

The Fed has been under pressure from economists who feel that the recovery needs additional stimulation to increase the rate of growth. Increases tend to reduce interest rates and boost business activities.

On the other side, some economists warn that more rapid growth in the money supply can spur renewed inflation.

If nothing else, the sharp increase in the money supply caught some experts by surprise. Four days ago, Aubrey Langston & Co., a leading dealer in government securities, wrote:

"Prospects are for no more than a moderate week-to-week growth in the key M-1 and M-2 monetary aggregates over the remainder of April, following the sizable gains in these aggregates in the first statement week of this month."

The Fed also noted yesterday that the more broadly defined money supply, M-2, which includes time deposits in addition to checking accounts and currency, grew by \$4.4 billion during the same period to \$681.0 billion. Over the last 13 weeks, this indicator has grown at a 13-per-cent annual rate, compared to a 9.7-per-cent annual rate over the last 26 weeks.

According to one analyst, "It raised fear that the low point in interest rates may have passed."

Low interest rates, along with the recovery in the economy and moderating inflation, have been instrumental in the market's sharp rise since the beginning of the year.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was off 7 points to 1,000.71. At 3 o'clock the Dow was off 6.06. Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 970 to 490, and volume totaled 17 million shares compared with 20.25 million yesterday.

American Hospital Supply slipped 1 1/4 to 36 1/4. It said yesterday it was considering the sale of about \$75 million of common stock.

Also down a point or more were Eastern Kodak off 1 1/2 to 111. Du Pont 5 3/8 to 150 1/2. IBM 1 to 359. Digital Equipment 2 1/2 to 176 3/4. Coca-Cola 2 1/2 to 65. Walt Disney 1 3/8 to 57. International Paper 1 to 72 1/8. and Hughes Tool 2 1/2 to 40.

Automotive shares generally surrendered fractions despite a sharp increase in mid-April sales of new cars.

Halliburton dropped 2 3/4 to 151 1/2. Electric Foods, a volume leader, climbed a point to 24 3/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The Amex index slipped 0.41 to 103.09.

Greyhound Computer Corp. rose 2 1/4 to 67 3/4. Greyhound Corp. off 1 1/8 to 15 1/4 on the NYSE. said its board will be asked next month to approve a plan for the acquisition of the remaining 15 per cent of Greyhound Computer that it does not already own.

Profit-taking continued to depress Chicago Board Option Exchange prices but volume was relatively light, indicating a lack of bearish conviction, according to traders.

In turnover of 27,869 contracts, up slightly from 266,986 at midday yesterday, losers outnumbered gainers by five to one.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 23

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Art Buchwald

'Come On Down'

WASHINGTON—This city is being besieged by visitors this year, here to celebrate the Bicentennial. While everyone is happy to see them, the rush is affecting the town, and many residents are trying to figure out ways of discouraging their friends and relatives from coming here.



Buchwald

It goes something like this:

"Dear Steve and Jean: "Lola and I were thrilled to hear the good news about you coming to Washington with your six children for the week. It's a wonderful time of year to visit the nation's capital, and I know you'll have a good time."

"The swine-flu epidemic hasn't hit us yet, though we did get word that two people down the street had it. I'm sure it's just a wild rumor, but I would get shots for it just in case."

"The measles are in bloom and the dogwoods are out, and Washington is now a veritable splash of color. Unfortunately the air-pollution count is now over 100, so if any of the children have respiratory diseases I'd leave them home. If you have an air-conditioned car the smog shouldn't get to you, but at this time of year I can't guarantee it."

"You asked me what to see in Washington. The White House, of course, is a must. You only have to wait five hours to get in, and they move you pretty fast once you're in, but it's worth it. They now have tents so you don't have to stand in the blazing sun for more than two hours, and there are nurses on hand if you get sunstroke."

"I also recommend the Capitol,

although I would warn the children if they visit the Senate or House not to expect much in the way of excitement, as there are never more than three or four congressmen on the floor at one time. The waiting time to get in is only three hours, but it's indoors, so you don't have to worry about the heat, as you do at the Washington Monument, which has four hours, but is a great thrill for the kids."

"You asked me if crime was a problem in Washington. Don't believe everything you read in the newspapers. We have rapes, muggings and purse-snatchings just like any other city, but the street gangs that hang around the Mall and the Reflecting Pool don't bother anybody unless they see a camera or bicycle they like. I'd say in the daytime you would be as safe in Washington as you would be at night in Central Park."

"Traffic is no problem, particularly if you're on vacation and don't have to be anywhere at any particular time. They've opened up several of the streets that were closed because of the Metro construction, though they're digging up other ones."

"Is it expensive, you asked. Hardly. You can feed your entire family at a cafeteria for less than \$50, but if you want to sit down it will, of course, cost more."

"The Potomac is beautiful at this time of year, though I would warn everyone not to put their hands into it unless they've had typhoid shots. A friend of mine said he saw a shark in the canal the other day that ripped a canoe to shreds with three people in it, but I didn't see anything about it in the newspapers."

"Parking is not a problem. There are plenty of garages in the city that will take your car for \$3.50 an hour. It only takes 45 minutes to get it back."

"The motels and hotels are jammed, so be sure you have a confirmed reservation before you come, even though that is no guarantee you'll get a room. We could put you up at our place except our Josie has scarlet fever, and the doctor says she'll probably have it right through the entire Bicentennial year."

"Well, that seems to be it. Hope you're coming, because there you'll be anything like it. Oh, by the way, don't plan on seeing President Ford. He'll be out campaigning your way while you're here."

"Cheers from all the Glaukets."

Million-Dollar News Job for U.S. Woman

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT).

Barbara Walters yesterday accepted an offer of \$1 million a year over the next five years to become a major personality on ABC News and the co-anchorman, with Harry Reasoner, of "The Evening News."

She will thus become the world's highest-paid newscaster and the first woman ever to present the evening news over a major television network in the United States.

Miss Walters, 43, who has been co-host of the NBC "Today" show for the past two years and a writer and personality with NBC for 12 years, has a contract with NBC that runs until next September.

Miss Walters was thought to have been earning \$500,000 a year at NBC. However, part of her income came from performing in commercials, which she will not do at ABC.

It appeared yesterday that Miss Walters' departure from NBC might be effected on some terms less than satisfactory terms. The first was that she was switching to ABC come Friday day afternoon in a telephone call from an ABC spokesman who, asking not to be quoted by name, said that NBC had withdrawn its contract offer, both because of the expense of the terms and what he called the "churn atmosphere" of the negotiations over them.

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Barbara Walters on Friday "Today" show tells audience that she's switching from NBC to ABC.

Both ABC and NBC had been in negotiations with Miss Walters in recent weeks and had offered her approximately the same financial terms, although the NBC offer did not include a job as co-anchorman of the network's major news program, "The Nightly News" with John Chancellor.

"It got to the point where it was getting unseemly," said the NBC spokesman. "There were things that one would associate with a movie queen, not a journalist, and we had second thoughts."

Miss Walters, asked about the NBC spokesman's contentions in a telephone interview shortly afterward, expressed shock and said: "Whoever is speaking

steam" over Miss Walters' \$1-million salary. What does make him angry is the commercial television system: "its lack of values, its lack of depth, its star system." David Brinkley, he said, became such a star that he attracted more attention than the political figures—presidents—that he interviewed. "Brinkley didn't like it," the reporter said.

And, he said, he is angry at a system which offers a salary of \$1 million to a star but balks at buying a new typewriter for a man in the field for \$100. The TV star system, he said, is "Hollywood dressed in newspapers."

"The fact that Miss Walters is female was an obvious factor in her selection," the reporter said. "Too bad she isn't black. If I had a sex change and a color change, I could double my salary tomorrow." The salary earned by U.S. network newsmen in Europe is about \$45,000 tops, he said.

NBC will probably be looking for a woman replacement for Miss Walters, he predicted. Miss Walters, he said, would draw viewers at first because of the publicity surrounding her salary. He also thinks that she can be used during election time to advantage when hours of time are open. If Miss Walters were released from her NBC contract before September, she would be a draw during conventions.

But, the spokesman said, it would have been smarter for ABC to have "bought" Miss Walters for a morning show.

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Hiring Seen as 'Hollywood Dressed in Newspapers'

PARIS, April 23 (NYT).—The main question, a U.S. television newsmen based in Europe said, is whether ABC will be able to use Barbara Walters to advantage.

But another U.S. network man said simply that he was "very surprised" at the \$1-million contract and predicted that Miss Walters would not be successful at ABC. ABC's motive, he speculated, may have been to "do in" the "Today" show.

"I don't think of her as a journalist," the first newsmen said. "I think of her as an interviewer and personality. She doesn't have the authority of Walter Cronkite or John Chancellor (NBC), both of whom had years of experience as reporters, he said. Harry Reasoner doesn't have the reputation of either. Miss Walters, after a few years with local New York TV stations, joined NBC News as a writer in 1963.

"She conducts interviews. She is used to two hours of exposure on the 'Today' show. Will ABC be able to use her to the same advantage on a 30-minute news show as co-anchorman?" he asked. NBC and CBS devote from 3 to 3 1/2 minutes to big stories, 1 1/2 to 2 minutes to good stories, the newsmen said. ABC runs shorter stories, he said. So where does Barbara Walters fit in, even if ABC expands the news show to 45 minutes as she has been promised?

This newsmen said that he "could not work up a head of

steam" over Miss Walters' \$1-million salary. What does make him angry is the commercial television system: "its lack of values, its lack of depth, its star system." David Brinkley, he said, became such a star that he attracted more attention than the political figures—presidents—that he interviewed. "Brinkley didn't like it," the reporter said.

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PEOPLE: Ti-Grace Atkinson: On Welfare Roles

Ti-Grace Atkinson, a founder of the National Organization for Women, is on welfare in New York. She gets \$47 every two weeks and says she is beginning "to think robbing a bank has dignity." Miss Atkinson, 37, said her decision to apply for welfare came after college lecture jobs vanished, she had trouble writing and was unable to get any kind of work. "You wouldn't believe the mental jobs I have applied for," she said, "but people say I'm too old or too famous or too hot to handle."

World Citizen Gary Davis was still in the transit passenger lounge at Orly Airport, near Paris, Friday, hoping that French immigration officials would recognize his world passport and let him in. "I live in France," he said, "near Saint-Louis, near the Swiss frontier." Davis said, "and my family (his wife is French) is waiting for me." Davis had been in the United States to attend a memorial service for his father, the society head leader Alfred Davis, who the police paid him on a plane to New York by force," he said. "I will refuse to get off when I arrive."

Doctors said Thursday night that there was no reason that Princess Anne, 35, should not ride again and, in fact, her accident on Wednesday at a riding meet in southeast England may not wreck her hopes of being on Britain's equestrian team this year at the Montreal Olympics. Friday, the doctors said she should be out of King Edward VII Hospital in a day or two although she was still in pain. She has a concussion and a cracked vertebra.

Actor Stephen Fichtel, 54, whose real name is Lincoln Perry, was in fair condition Thursday at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago after having a stroke. He was the first black motion picture star and reportedly earned \$2 million during the 1930s. He rose to fame through his portrayal of a slow-witted and slow-thinking character—primarily servants—in movies featuring such white stars as Will Rogers and Shirley Temple.

Dick Gregory, the comedian turned activist, and English endurance walker Steve Drury, 22, set off this week from downtown Los Angeles determined to walk to New York—each on his own path.

Comedienne Totie Fitch will be in Columbia Presbyterian Hospital, New York, for 10 days or so. Her left leg amputated above the knee. A diabetic, Miss Fitch the surgery after other attempts to repair vascular damage phlebitis had failed.

The New York Knicks' Walt (Clay) Fraser, 31, on trial this week in New in a paternity suit brought by a young woman who claims to have a 3-year-old son that she wants to have legally recognized as her father, thus making Fraser for his support. He says not the father.

Robert Kaiser, former correspondent of The Washington Post, is taking his Moscow newspaper's London correspondent, V. Dobkin, to Russia. Kaiser's "Russia: The People in Power," Dobkin said that had picked up most of the information for the book's tautness, the steam room bathtubs and with the odds of peering at someone's private letters. He calls routine anti-Soviet lumps.

The Lord of the Rings tales by J.R.R. Tolkien, filmed as an animated film by Ralph Bakshi, creator of the "Cat" among others.

Warren Beatty wants Howard Hughes. To make, gets the part, he's writing, ing and producing the film, something I've been doing for some time. It seems that I should go ahead and it," Beatty said. "It's a and a phenomenon that rather strongly about."

—SAMUEL JUSH

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, APRIL 24, 1976

BRESCHE, JISKSA, TSVORNO

MONASTIR, SLOVAKIA

MESSAGES, APRIL 23, 1976

ERGOLOT, PMARIC, WESMACH

CLONIDE, RIZAC, WUPORS

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